State Institutions Which the Democrats Didn't Establish.

#### How the Republicans Have Applied State Revenues.

A mee who persistently and continously goes about reiterating flaming falseboods and besely interpresenting facts is un-worthy the confidence of an intelligent

Were not Mr. Burt a candidate for the were not Mr. Burt a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the state and one where intelligence, honor and integrity are expected, his ignorance or wilful deception, as the case may be, might be overlooked.

But the citizens of Michigan are not going to be blinded by the glamour of his gold or the deceit he is practicing.

These are some of the statements he is making, and though he has again and

making, and though he has again and again been told of his errors, he continues his wild career of misrepresentations. He tells his bearers that state taxes have increased as follows:

increased 142 per cent in seven years, and that this great increase is used largely for pin money. That out of \$910,312,07 in-duded in he appropriation bill for general purposes passed by the last legislature not a dollar of it went to the state institu-

tions, etc.
With these statements and figures he rings the changes without explanation, the most of which are absolutely false in fact and the others are distorted to serve his base purpose.

If Mr. Burt desires to be honest and

to impress his hearers with the cando they have a right to demand of him why does he not also tell them the following 1. That he has selected 1880 for the

reason that taxes were lower then than in any year since 1875, and that he selected 1867 because in the because in that year they were the 2. That taxes are always much higher

in the odd years than in the even ones, beand the appropriations made and largely assessed and paid in the first taxes after the legislature closes.\*

8. Why does he not tell them that he

compares an odd year with an even one, knowing it is dishonest and deceptive, but thinking his hearers will not catch him at

. Why does he not tell his hearers that the state taxes will be \$491,619,12 less this year than rhey were in 1887?
5. Why does he not tell them that the Why does he not tell them that the different state institutions are now so well equipped that in making up their estilaw, they are asking and will require less appropriations than for many years

6. Why does he not tell his hearers where there has been any extravagance, and what items he would have cut off? 7. Why does he not tell them that as the state has grown in population and wealth, its needs have also increased, and that the per cent of taxation has only kept

Why does not Mr. Burt say that one of the chief reasons that state taxation has increased since 1880 is because the system of supporting the insane has been changed from the counties to the state, and that by reason of the change the county taxes are lessened by so much? Why does not are lessened by so much? he tell them that the state has so paid since 1880 \$1,626,809.56, and the counties have been relieved of the same, and that it has cost \$443,258.25 to support them during

the last two years?

9. Why does he not tell them that the expense of taking prisoners from the countles to the state prison and house of correction is now paid by the state in-stead of the counties, and that to state taxes have already been added by reason of the same \$217,489.95, and the county

taxes lessened by so much?

10. Why does not Mr. Burt tell his hearers that since 1880 three new state institu-tions have been erected and that in the taxes of 1887 the following sums were

Michigan Soldiers' Home......\$116,300 State Prison, U. P. 125,712 Michigan Mining School........... 47,560 and other institutions for which no appro-

priations were made in 1880 amounting in all to \$425,921.64? 11. Why does not Mr. Burt "tell the rath" and say that every dollar of state axes are appropriated for specific objects by the legislature, except such as is given in the appropriation bill for general pur-poses, and instead of saying that not a dollar of that fund amounting to \$910,-812.07 in 1877 went to the institutions. tell them that \$370,000 was raised for insane asylums and prisons, \$130,000 for defraying expenses of the legislature, paying members, etc., \$120,000 salaries of state officers and cierks, etc., and every dollar of which is accounted for? Why does Mr. Burt continue his brazen false

hoods!
12 Why does not Mr. Burt tell his hearers that the appropriation bill for general purposes, he calls pin money, received the close attention money, received the close attention of the house and senate, and upon its passage not a Democratic or fusion vote in either house was cast against it?

18. Why does not Mr. Burt compare

ernor, and when state taxation increased more than six hundred and seventy thousand dollars in three years;

14. Why does he not say that the state axes this year will be less than they were in 1883 under Begole, and with the Soldiers' Home and Mining School, Northern

Prison, etc., included in present taxes, and that the rate of taxation has decreased during the same time from 19-10 mills on e dollar to 1 5-10 milis. Either Mr. Burt does not intend to tell

the truth, or else he is blindly ignorant of state affairs and is playing the role of demagogue. Here are a few other things he might

audience might be glad to know:

1. Tell them that under Demogratic rule to 1856, the average state taxation was 2 5-10 mills on the dollar, with nothing to show for it, and that the average of taxation ander Republican rule has been 1 6-10 milis on the dollar with all of, our public institutions to show for it. Tell them that the Democratic party left the state with two firmsy state institutions, an old wooden capitol building and a debt of \$2,500,000, that under Republican control it has given us a state free from debt, a magnifi-

Lowest

it will be seen that the lowest tax for M.

The Truth of the Matter. cent capitol building, educational, charitable and penal institutions worth \$7,000,000 and with taxation reduced to 13 mills on

the dollar.

2. Tell them that no state in the Union What Mr. Burt Knows But

Don't Choose to Tell.

Why State Taxes Were Higher

in 1887 Than in 1880.

2. Tell them that no state in the Union enjoys so proud a record in the matter of state taxation as does Michigan; that while the average state taxation in the United States is 2 4-10 mills on the dollar, in Michigan it is but 1 5-10 mills.

4. And then Mr. Burt might tell them how Governor Luce has left his home and farm and taken up his residence at the capital, where he has been found at his deak as regularly as the clerks about the building, during the last two years, giving his whole time and energies to the duties of his office.

of his office.

Will Mr. Burt and the Democratic press
and speakers state these truths?

## THE STATE SENATE.

Democratic and "Personal Liberty"

The "Association for the Protection Personal Liberty" has issued a circular in German to those interested in the liquor traffic, in which it reminds them of the narrow escape they had in April, 1887 from the destruction of their traffic by the adoption of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. It says that the danger was then barely escaped and now come in a more threatening form. The questure. If that body refuses any kind of friendly voice to the traffic it can by legis-lation forbid the manufacture and sale of liquors and enforce the act of legislation through the police, or it can resubmit the

constitutional amendment. The circular advises those interested in the traffic to stand together, especially on legislative candidates. It instructs them that they must not trust candidates of whom they have only heard, but must rote only for those known to be favorable. It says that the men taken into the union It says that the men taken into the union did well in the last election, and adds:

"A written answer always offers a surer guarantee for the future than a verbal declaration. We would commend this mode to the associations in this state. Our especial mark must be the senate, as the smallest legislative body. If true friends of our cause be chosen to the senate all the efforts of our opponents will be fruitless. \* The first condition to the strainment of our sim is the pomination of ttainment of our aim is the nomination of attainment of our aim is the nomination of men of means, (literally translated, "propertied candidates"), but the nomination of proper candidates is only possible when the caucuses are sharply watched by our side, and through that the destructive line of work of party politicians and wire pullers will be the more quickly foiled. \* \* \*

The question which of the great parties is to be most trusted is answered through the platforms of the two great parties."

The Detroit Free Press is axidently in

The Detroit Free Press is evidently in ine with this attempt of the liquor dealers and their friends to capture the state senate and prevent further temperance legislation. In its issue of October 19 it gives the Democratic view of chances in nearly every senatorial district in the state. The first and second it considered sure gains for the Democrats. It thinks the ninth, eleventh and twenty-fourth afford the finest kind of battle ground, and says that in addition to these there are nearly a dozen others in which the Democrats have every reason to be hopeful. As part of the dozen it mentions the eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh, mates for the next two years, as required | thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second. It becomes the Republicans in the districts mentioned to see that the combination of Democrats and saloonists does not carry the day sgainst them.

#### FARM MORTGAGES. Not Necessarily an Evidence of Unpros-

perous Conditions, Candidate Burt has a great deal to say in his speeches about the number of farms mortgaged in Michigan and the number of mortgage foreclosures made during the past year, and charges them to the ruinous effects of the protective tariff. If he would go back to the low tariff times of 1838 and 1858 he would find a condition of things among the farmers, compared with which the present condition is a paradise. But the mortgaging of a farm does not

But the mortgaging of a farm does not necessarily show that the owner is not prosperous. The men who mortgage their farms generally belong to one of three class. (1). Young men who have not capital enough to buy a farm out and out, but who are enterprising and ambitious enough to start out for themselves. They buy and give a mortgage for part of the purchase money. In the vast majority of cases, if they are at all thrifty, they pay the interest and ultimately clear the mortgage out of the profits of the farm. But their chance of doing this would be greatly diminished if free trade was adopted, thereby reducing the prices at which they could sell their crops.

thereby reducing the prices at which they could sell their crops.

(2.) The farmers who are already well established, but who run in debt to buy more land or to make improvements. These mortgages do not indicate that the owners of the farms are unfortunate, but rather that they have been so prosperous in the past that they are willing to take larger chances in the future. If their investments are prudently made they come out ahead in almost every case.

(3.) The shiftless and the dissipated. It is upon these classes that much the It is upon these classes that much the largest number of foreclosures falls. But this class go to the wall in any business.

Unanticipated misfortunes such as sickness or a series of bad crops add to the mortgage foreclosures even among the worthy and thrifty classes, but it is safe to say that failures among the farmers are fewer than in almost any other kind of business, and much fewer than they would be if the blight of free trade were cast over the industries of the land.

### BURT'S ASSESSMENT.

How Wellington R. Helps Out the Poor Taxpayer. On the first page of this supplement

will be found a picture of the residence of Wellington R. Burt, together with some facts in regard to the assessment of the property. An East Saginaw correspondent, who has thoroughly investigated the facts, writes:

The house and barn are built of red pressed brick with red sand stone trim-mings. The inside is handsomely finished in hard woods of various kinds. The bi flard room is equipped with the highest-priced outfit. The ground on which it stands is worth \$7000 or \$8000. Stone walks surround the elegant mansion, and the whole is worth from \$70,000 to \$80,000. It is assessed for \$28,000. Mr. Burt is almost heart-broken over the burdens of the poor farmer and small taxpayer, and claims that if elected governor, he will see that taxes are reduced. Is Mr. Burt sin-

If he were would he not have asked to have his property assessed at its true value, instead of going before the Board of Review and asking to have the assessment reduced as

Taxpayers answer this question. If Mr. Burt is honest in his profession of sympathy for you, would he not have paid his full share of state and county taxes in the past—and even in the present year—instead of endeavoring to have his own assessment reduced, thus rendering it necessary for you to pay your FULL share of taxes and a part of his in addition.

Their Regard For the Area of the Pr. McLachlen of Cass City writes:

"Are you aware that no patents have bean issued by the United States land office of Michigan for upward of three years? Many homesteaders in this locality proved their these 12 years was that for 1880 and that the highest was for 1887, and yet Mr. Burt takes pains to select just these two years to show to the voters of the state the wonderful increase in the state tax for seven years. It is difficult to see how any one, much less a furnish a letter from the receiver in which he makes that statement," And yet the

## W.R. BURT'S PLATFORMS.

CHOICE SENTIMENTS CULLED BY A MICHIGAN LABOR MAN

From the Speeches of the Demo cratic Candidate for Govornor.

Mr. William McBain is an old and staunch Democrat who lives at East Saginaw, where he has for many years been engaged in business, and has several times been nominated for responsible offices but always declined, preferring to work in the ranks. During the labor strikes in 1872 and 1883 Mr. McBain acted with the labor organizations and has always had their confidence. He has made a collection of some of Mr. Burt's elegant, patriotic and consistent utterances. which, with some additions and with Mr. McBain's comments, run as follows:

"If I had the power, no damn foreigner should have any political rights in this country." (Genesce street, 1872.)
BURT.

"The only way to control laboring men when demanding such wages is to starve them into submission." (Eolah Hall, Sag-lnaw, 1871.) BURT. inaw, 1871.)

"I will shoot the first laboring man, not in my employ, who dares put a foot on my premises." (During the strike, 1872.)

BURT.

"The American system of caucuses are a curse to the Nation, because the laboring men have the franchise and take part in them." (East Saginaw Council Room, 1872.)

"I look upon Canadians as the seum of God's earth." (Genesce street, 1873.) BURT.

"The two old parties are both corrupt, and it is now the time to form a new or third party." (East Saginaw, August, BURT. "The last election I voted as I always

have done—the straight Republican ticket with the exception of R. G. Horr." (Eas Saginaw, 1886). BURT. Query—Did you vote for Tarsney be-cause you loved him most or hated Horr worse?

"Their party was called the Democratic party, but it was not. It was the Union party. The old Democratic party was dead, and a new and progressive party had risen." (Saginaw Democratic Convention, May 8, 1888). BURT. Ashamed in May, 1888, to be called a Democrat, and now asking Democratic support.—Consistency.

"What's the use of our wasting our own "What's the use of our wasting our own time talking, when Congressmen Whiting and Fisher are in favor of free salt. They should have a nursing bottle sent them to Washington, but perhaps the milk should be diluted or it may prove too strong for them." (Board of Trade, Feb. 18, 1838.)

BURT. Query—Did you forward the nursing bottle, or have you retained it for your own personal use?

"We have had to meet before the cry of the bloody shirt." BURT. In what political battle did you have to meet the bloody shirt? Is it not a fact that you were one of the most prominent flag bearers, waving the bloody shirt in the face of the Democratic party? Have you ever cast a vote for a Democratic state officer or Presidential elector? Demo-

crats demand an answer. "When the monopolists tell you that the tariff affects wages, you may know e's either lyin or don't know enough to be fit to talk to you." (Grand Rapids, 1888.)

Do not your friends call you a millionaire and monopolist?

"The Republican party are like a spav-ined and broken-down horse, which had nothing to recommend it but a previous record." (Democratic Convention, Sagi-naw, May, 1888.) BURT, How much of Burt's Bar'l liniment will it require to limber up your spavined joints to enable you to reach the poles and vote for Burt?

"It has come to be generally understood "It has come to be generally understood by Republicans that the man who kept the biggest soup-kitchen in Washington was the greatest statesman." BURT.

If it should take you as long to learn the true principles of Democracy as it did to find out the quality of the Republican soup, what will become of the New Union and Progressive party?

"If not endorsing the Mills bill in its present form is not to be a good Democrat, then I am not one.—(Letter in Detroit News, July 18, 1888.) BURT.
"I think the Mills bill discriminates against Michigan, in taking off 100 per cent, or all of the duties, from the princi-pal commodities manufactured in this state, while there are comparatively small reductions made on the manufactured products of other states. The manufacturers of Michigan have as good a right to ask for amendments to this bill as the Democratic congressmen themselves. I make this statement that the delegates to the convention on the nineteenth, the Democratic party, and the people of the state of Michigan, may fully understand my position."—(Letter in Detroit News, July 18, 1888.)

"It would be utterly unfair to place Michigan copper, salt, wool and lumber

Michigan copper, salt, wool and lumber on the free list, while the sugar of Louisiana, the steel rails of Pennsylvania, and the woolen goods of New England are pro-tected. If one is free all should be free, or all should be protected. It would be an injustice to the manufacturing industries, from which this duty was entirely removed, leaving the others substantially as they are to produce the necessary revenue."

BURT. revenue

(Open letter).
I was not in favor of indorsing the Mills bill in the convention at St. Louis, and the committee on resolutions stood 20 op-posed to 22 in favor of its indorsement. 1 was opposed to indorsing it, first, as the bill was not perfect, and was not satisfac-tory to the majority of the Democratic congressmen, as has been shown by a large number having attempted to amend it before and since the indorsement. Sec-

it before and since the indorsement. Second, I think it discriminates against Michigan in taking off 100 per cent, or all of the duties, from the principal commodities manufactured in this state, while there are comparatively small reductions made on the manufactured products of other states.—[Letter in Detroit News, July 18, 1888. BURT.

"Indorsing this bill is like enthusiastic parents undertaking to give a name to the unborn child, before it is possible for them to know its sex, and where there is a possibility of its being 'still-born.'" (Letter in Detroit News, July 18, 1888.)

BURT.

"Gentlemen, we have not only a mes ages, but we have not only a measure, but we have a National platform that is equally good. The platform made at St. Louis was equal to the message, and I heartily indorse them both. Not only have we the platform made at St. Louis, but we have a platform adopted by you today which is equally good and that I fully indorse, and I think it is the best platform that Michigan has ever had. platform that Michigan has ever had. Now, as to our congressmen. They have been elected and sent there by the people, and their fight has been in the right direction, tariff reform, and I say that I indorse the action of our congressmen in the direct line of this great reform. While I am of Michigan, and would naturally stand up for Michigan's rights jealously, I am not standing here to accuse any man of not doing the best he could in congress or in other places. I am not here to find fault, and I say to you that I indorse their action in the direct line of their efforts, and in accordance with the President's

If the above is true, how far will you be from free trade when you join hands with Roger Q. Mills?

Mr. McBain adda: Mr. McBain adds:
in conclusion: "Above are a few of the
principles laid down by the nominee for
governor of the New Union and Progressive party. We have tried Greeleyism, Greenbackism, Butlerism, and now
we have Burtism on our hands (and some
are profane enough to call it Bar'lism).
How long, O, my Michigan, will it take
Democrats to learn the lesson that none
but Democrats should be put on guard.
"For pure unadulterated gall and political hypocrisy, commend us to the canditical hypocrisy, commend us to the candi-date of the New Union and Progressive

Party. He takes the bakery."

As quoted above, Mr. Burt said, in his letter to the News, "if not endorsing the Mills bill in its present form is not to be a good Democrat, then I am not one," and again "endorsing this bill is like enthusiastic parents undertaking to give a name to the unborn child, before it is possible for them to know its sex, and where there is a possibility of its being 'still born.'" Two days later he accepted the National platform, the President's message and the state platform and everything else that was put on his plate by the state convention. But the National platform endorsed the course of the President in using the whole influence of the administration to secure the mass. of the administration to secure the passage of the Mills bill. The state conven-tion did the same and also approved the action of the Democratic representatives in congress in their efforts to secure the passage of the same bill.

And Burt swallows it all, including his

own words.

What is Burt any way but a demagogue, shifting his principles to catch voters?

#### DON'T WANT FREE TRADE. Why Irish Born People Dislike It-Tis a Rank Foreign Weed.

O'Donovan Rossa, one of the greatest of all Irish Americans, expresses his views to a reporter of the Troy Telegram in the

following language:

"The words 'free trade' are odious to the class of Irish born people to whom I belong; and I may say that I belong to the whole Irish born people. And what makes it so odious is because they hate England, and they know well it is not for American interests, but for England's interests, that England wants her free trade bills passed here. When I came from England's prisons to America 18 years ago, I could hardly see an American flag floating from any ship along the line of docks on the rivers that surround New York; they were all English ships, nearly, that surrounded that city, and those ships came to America laden with English goods. I admit I was hostile to English interests in America, and I am hostile to them today. I following language: ica, and I am hostile to them today. I would rather subserve American interests and American manufacturers than English interests and English manufacturers.
Thus I am a tariff man. In 1871 I was in
the society of some Irishmen, and I was
told I would not be looked upon as an
Irishman in America if I was not a Democrat. 'Tom,' said I to Capt. Costello, who said the words, 'I will kick against such slavery as that the first opportunity I get.' I did make the kick; I ran against

Tweed, and I got more votes than Tweed. "In my early youth my father had some land in Ireland, and at early morn before school hours and at evening after school hours I used to be sent into the fields to dig up the weeds or to frighten the spar-rows away from the corn. I noticed that where a large, strong dark leaf grew, or where a big stalk of priseach-bhuidhe reared its yellow head, the corn or the po-tato stalks around it looked starved. The strong weeds had eaten up the nourishment and left the genuine crop to famish for want of sustenance. That illustrates to me what English free trade would be in belongs to the inhabitants of this land.

America. 'Tis the rank foreign weed that would flourish and blossom and grow strong on the sustenance that naturally

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

The Liquor Dealers and the Candidates for Governor. The "Association for the Protection of Personal Liberty," which is another name for the league of liquor dealers and saloonkeepers, is very active in this campaign in its support of the Democratic state and legislative tickets. It has printed circulars in several languages containing a garbled statement of the Republican platform, together with other circulars, urging the utmost activity on the part of those opposed to restrictive legislation, and denouncing the Republicans for their

share in such legislation in the past.

The association has also issued a form of questions to be put to candidates, the full copy of the circular containing these being as follows:

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTEC-TION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY. (Consisting of associate societies throughout the state.)

Headquarters Detroit, Office 136 Sherman Street. The Executive Committee of the above Association herewith begs to submit to you the following questions, in accordance to a paragraph contained in the adopted platform of the above association, viz.:

"The Association and the individual members of the same shall make it their duty at elections in any district of the State to support only such candidates as pledge themselves in writing to oppose all laws tending to curtail or jeopardize the personal liberty of the citizens of this State."

Are you in favor of any sumptuary legisla-

and would you give your assistance to this end \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Respectfully submitted and) signed in presence of Committee. signed in presence of

These questions were submitted to Can didate Burt and his answers were satisfactory to the liquor dealers. They were submitted to Governor Luce and it is hardly necessary to say that his answers were not satisfactory to the liquor dealers and saloon-keepers, and that he is the special object of their antipathy in this campaign.
But what, in the light of Burt's sub-

serviency to the liquor dealers, do honest temperance men and Prohibitionists think of the attempt which the leaders of the third party are making to use Cheney's candidacy for the governorship for the pur-pose of defeating Luce and electing Burt?

The following figures in relation to Michigan farms are from the United States census of 1870: 

# party, and will go as far as any man for a reduction of the tariff and a revision of the tariff laws." STATE TAXATION

Begole's and Luce's Administrations Compared.

## A Fair Statement From Official Records.

It is known by every tax-payer in the state of Michigan that the first assessment made after the meeting of the legislature includes a much larger state taration than the year following. For example, the taxes for 1883 were \$1,474,672.26, while the next year under the same administration only \$891,123.90 were col-

Since that time the growth of the state and its interests and the over-crowded condition of state institutions has made necessary the building, equipment and maintenance of five great institutions. These have added to the expenses of the state in later years. To compare the year last past with the corresponding year of Begole's administration we find, by referring to the auditor general's report for the year 1887, that the facts are as follows:

Taxes in 1883 under Begole - - -Add expenses in 1887 for institutions not included in 1883, as follows:

Northern Michigan Asylum. Current expenses Special appro-9,306 17 89,819 43 priations Asylum for Insane Criminals. Current ex penses -

Special appropriations Michigan Soldiers' Home. Current penses -Special appro-

priations Michigan Mining school. Current expenses Special appropriations Northern Prison.

cluded in 1883

Current expenses pecial appropristions [120,712 09 158,803 82

Add these to 1883 taxes and we Find a total of 81.970.174 20 This is the amount that we should expect to find the taxation of 1887, provided that there had been no increase in population and in taxable values, and also assuming the amount of taxation under Begole to have been as low as under Republican administrations. But instead we

Taxes in 1887 under Luce \$1,950,085 16 Deducting this amount from total above

Difference in favor of Luce 820,089 64 tions organized since 1883. But another expense was made chargeable to the state by an act passed in 1885-the support of the insane. This does not add a dollar to the general taxation, but is merely a transfer from a county to a state charge. Add to this for

Support of insane in 1887 8184,902 84 And we have as a result a further difference: or Total in favor of Luce 8204,993 48 SPECIAL TAXES.

Among Democratic misstatements is one made especially by Ford, that there are no special taxes paid by corporations. As evidence of the falsity of thie, note the following, paid to this state in 1887: Taxes paid by railroads 8722,271 72 Taxes paid by insurance

8852.437 71 In other words about 43 per cent of the taxes of this state is paid by these corpor-

Taking the odd and even years of the wo administrations we have the following

Under Begole's administration is 1889 81.474,673,26. Under Governor Luce in 1888 they

81.458,466.04 Under Begole, in 1883, state taxes were \$1,88 on every \$1,000 valuation. Under Governor Luce, in 1888, they will be but \$1.54 on every \$1,000 valuation.

IN 1883 we had no Soldiers' Home. and our disabled veterans were in the poor houses of the State, and supported by the counties; we had no Mining School or State Prison in the northern Peninsula; our insane were being largely supported by tax upon the counties.

IN 1888 we have the above institu-

tions paid for, an honor and pride to Michigan; a State out of debt; the insane being cared for and supported by the State instead of the counties, ALL with less State taxes, and a much lower rate of taxation

Owing to the excellent condition of our Educational, Charitable and Penal institutions, the estimates that are now being made up, as required by law for their support during the next two years, are much less than for several years before. No Governor ever watched the interests of the State with greater fidelity, or guarded the tax-payers against extravagance with more courage than has Gov-

Not Fit to Be Trusted Alone. Theron P. Keator, a printer, who made

Theron P. Keator, a printer, who made a four years' tour around the world, working at his trade in every country, was in Detroit recently and in the course of a conversation said: "I arrived in St. Ignace on the same train with Wellington R. Burt, the Democratic candidate for gov. R. Burt, the Democratic candidate for governor. The place of speaking was Orth's hall, the only good hall in the place. The only other place for holding a meeting was a dingy old hall on the opposite side of the bay. When Mr. Burt arrived the Democrate bestirred themselves to hold an opposition gathering, but the Republicans had secured a band and had the only good place. So the Republican committee sent over to Mr. Burt and offered to hold a joint discussion and divide time in hold a joint discussion and divide time in Orth's hall. The chairman of the Democratic committee bore the message to Mr. Burt and returned with his answer after dinner. It was that he didn't care to discuss political issues with anybody not in his station of life!"

standing here to accuse any man of not doing the best he could in congress or in other places. I am not here to find fault, and I say to you that I indorse their action in the direct line of their efforts, and in accordance with the President's message and the platform." (Speech at Democratic convention in Detroit, July 20, 1888.)

BURT.

I desire free trade, and I will not help to perfect any law that stands in the way in perfect any law that stands in the way in perfect any law that stands in the way in the stands in the way in the stands of the state and in the way in the state and in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Burt does not deny in the statement of Mr. Reator is true, or in substance and in detail. If he is not fit to be irusted alone. Is he fit to be irusted alone, is he fit to be irusted alone. If he is not fit to be irusted alone. Is he fit to be irusted alone. It has been dead to the statement of Mr. Reator in true in aubstance and in detail. If he is not fit to be irusted alone. Is he fit to be irusted alone. It is under the present the statement of Mr. Reator is true in aubstance and in detail. If he is not fit to be irusted alone. Is he fit to be irusted alone. It is under the statement of Mr. Reator is true or proving the state, tells of Mr. Burt, the statement of Mr. Reator, who is now a stumping the state, tells of Mr. Burt, the statement of Mr. Reator is true, or fit to substance or fit to substance or fit is substance or fit in substance or fit is substance. If the story which Mr. Keator, who is now all the statement of Mr. Burt does not

AN OPEN LETTER

A Few Partinent Questions to The following open letter to Mr. Bus

was recently made public:

Hon. Wellington R. Burt:—We understand you charge that the administration of Gov. Luce has been the most expensive since Begole. I am president of the Ana Arbor Burt Republican club (that is if there is such a club), and before we can

there is such a club), and before we can
go further in your support we must have
your answer to the following questions:

1. Has Gov. Luce missplied any money
of the state? If so, when and where?

2. Has he expended more money for any
purpose than was appropriated for that
purpose by the legislature?

3. Did Gov. Luce fix the amount that
should be expended in the affairs of the
state, or was that done entirely by a legislature composed of all political parties?

4. Except to draw his salary what
money of the state has the governor the
power to expend without an act of the
legislature authorizing the expenditure?

5. What funds of the state, except his
salary, has Gov. Luce expended for any
purpose not first authorized by an act of
the legislature?

6. In what way can the governor control the amount of state taxation except

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trol the amount of state taration except to veto the appropriation bills that are passed by the legislature?

7. If elected—God save the mark—what way can you cut down state taxation except to veto the appropriation bills passed by the legislature?

8. Which one of all the appropriations made by the last legislature would you have vetoed, had you been governor?

9. Did Gov. Luce do right when he vetoed the University appropriation bill?

10. Would you have vetoed that bill?

11. What state institution do you think the people ought to abandon, or cripple by niggardly appropriations?

An early reply will be of good service to the cause of honorable warfare. With great respect, I remain,

great respect, I remain,
A BURT REPUBLICAN,

Upon this letter the Detroit Tribune makes the following pertinent comments: We suggest to the Republicans over all the state to read that letter in their meetings. It will effectually puncture the bubble that Mr. Bust has been blowing up. In the light of these questions the people can see how empty and hollow is the pretense of virtuous indignation which this would-be governor parades for the plain purpose of deceiving them into

voting for him.

Just look at it. He complains that our state expenditures are too large and ex-hibits the aggregates of appropriations for certain periods. These, of course, show a steady increase. And here he stops. But to deal honestly with the plain, sensible men whom he addresses, he should put his finger on the items that enter into these latest and largest expenditures and say:
"I think this sum and that amount is too much to pay out for that purpose." That much to pay out for that purpose." That would be the straightforward method of a business man. That would be honest and

He should go further. He should say frankly, "Our taxes are growing too fast and getting too high. We should call a halt. Let us stop building new asylums for the insane, even if there are two or three thousand of these hapless victims of disease will left in grivate homes, a terdisease still left in private homes, a ter-rible anxiety to their friends, because the institutions already built are full to overflowing. Leave many scores of them huddied together in our poorhouses with-Ofference in favor of Luce 820,089 64
We have spoken only of new institu
We have spoken only of new institu
Where the utmost skill and trained expecan do nothing for their relief. If Mr. Bugr's wholesale complaints mean

anything honest they mean that. Or-"We must stop building reformatories. Keep our younger and more inexperienced criminals confined in the county jails. Let them rot there in idleness and with vicious surroundings. No matter if this treatment shall only harden them in their first departures from the right way, and educate them to become expert crimand educate them to become expert crim-inals. It will save taxes now, although only to increase them hereafter in the cost of hunting down old and successful violators of law, of trying them in the courts, and of keeping them thereafter in

Or, perhaps Mr. Burt would begin still earlier and shut up the girls' industrial school at Adrian, the similar school for boys at Lansing, which has snatched hun-dredr upon hundreds of bright boys as brands from the burning and made honorable men and useful citizens of them. Possibly he would save expenses and re-Possibly he would save expenses and reduce taxation by closing the state's public school at Coldwater—one of our noblest and most beneficent institutions. To do all this would be only and certainly to bring about sure and irretrievable disaster to thousands of children and youth, and result in the inevitable increase of expenditure and taxes hereafter. It would be a fearful experiment in that most false and foolish of all economies—"saving at

the spigot and letting out at the bung-But perhaps Mr. Burr wouldn't touch any of these. Only a casual examination would convince him that they are all necessary, and of the highest importance.
What appropriations would be cut down,
then? The school for the blind? The
agricultural college? The soldiers' home?

Or what?

It will be time enough to treat this rail of Mr. Wellington R. Burt's seriously when it descends to honest particulars. Until then it is safe to set it down as the

### BURT'S DECEPTION.

The Democratic Method of Juggling With Figures.

Wellington R. Burt's method of dealing with State Taxation is so false and unfair that intelligent and honest men will disprove it with scorn when viewed in the light of facts.

He compares State taxation as follows: 1884, under Begole, State taxes... \$808,123 90 1885, under Alger, State taxes... 1,055,361 40 1887, under Luce, State taxes.... 1,950,085 16 Without explanation he then tries to alarm the people with their increasing

NOTICE THE DECEPTION.

1. He selects the EVEN year of the Bs gole administration, when no expenses of the Legislature and few appropriations were paid, and compares that year with the odd years under the Alger and Luce administration, when the people were pay-ing the expenses of the Legislature and

in 1884 our disabled soldiers were in county, poor houses, supported by county taxes, and are now in a Soldiers' home supported by the state; that the insane are now supported almost wholly by the state taxes instead of county taxes; that while the state taxes have thus increased, the county taxes have been lessened by so much?

Let the taxpayers know that in 1888,

3. Let the taxpayers know that in 1833, under Begole, they paid \$1.88 State taxes on every \$1,000 valuation, and this year they will pay but \$1.54 on each \$1,000 valuation under Governor Luce.

4. Why does not Mr. Burt explain that every appropriation bill of the last Legislature received almost the united and solid vote of his party in the Legislature?